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INTEGRATION OF THE LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC
CENTRE IN THE ECLA SYSTEM

Note by the Secretariat

75-2-321

I. BACKGROUND

The Governing Council of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), at its Seventh Meeting, which was held in San José, Costa Rica, on 22-23 April 1974 under the chairmanship of the Executive Secretary of ECLA, resolved, at the proposal of the Government representatives on the Council, "to request the Economic Commission for Latin America to have CELADE form part of its system as the Centre responsible for teaching and research in matters of population, and technical assistance in these fields", (resolution CD 7/1); it likewise decided to entrust a group of members of the Governing Council formed by the Government representatives, with the task of preparing "a document describing the new institutional arrangements proposed for CELADE and set forth the functions it is felt advisable that it continue to fulfill in the future, bearing in mind the recommendations of the Council as well as those arising from the Latin American Meeting Preparatory ^{1/} to the World Population Conference". (Resolution CD 7/1.)

Pursuant to this resolution the Government representatives on the CELADE Governing Council met in Mexico on 27-28 June 1974 and drafted the Special Report on "Institutional Reorganization of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)". This Report is appended to this Note of the Secretariat because it contains in detail the background information that should be borne in mind as basic to the request addressed to ECLA by the CELADE Governing Council, as mentioned above, together with the main ideas held by the Government representatives on the Council as to the new institutional structure being considered for CELADE.

The report was circulated to the Governments of the region with a verbal note from the ECLA Secretariat dated 19 August 1974.

^{1/} This Latin American Meeting was held in San José, Costa Rica, in April 1974.

/II. PROPOSALS

II. PROPOSALS FOR A NEW INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE FOR CELADE

1. Since its inception (1957) the Latin American Demographic Centre has acted as a regional technical assistance project with the functional organization of the United Nations. It was set up under an agreement between the Government of Chile and the Organization, for a period of four years which was extended on two occasions. In 1966 it took on a new administrative form when it became a regional project of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with the co-operation of thirteen countries of the region. It was then governed by an Operations Plan which expired on 30 April 1974. Since then it operates with the financial support of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and, to a lesser extent, with contributions from international agencies other than the United Nations.

2. ECLA, in its Fourteenth Session, declared CELADE to be an "autonomous organization under the aegis" of the Commission and charged it with continuing to expand and improve its activities, as a supplement of those conducted by the ECLA Secretariat, which posture was ratified at the Fifteenth Session with recognition of the need to continue CELADE activities in research and training on subjects connected with population, as an essential complement to the programme of the Secretariat.

3. The permanency and strengthening of CELADE to conduct specific functions in matters of population in the region are even more significant today in view of the new attitude adopted by the Governments of the region at the Meeting Preparatory to the World Population Conference (San José, April 1974), regarding the importance of population matters in economic and social development, and the adoption of the World Population Plan of Action (Bucharest, August 1974), the implications of which for Latin America are to be examined and evaluated at the Second Latin American Meeting on Population (Mexico, March 1975).

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4. The responsibilities of the ECLA Secretariat in training and research activities, and direct assistance to countries in matters connected with the interrelationships between population variables and development, the formulation of population policies and their integration into planning, have increased in the past few years and will continue to increase as a result of the express mandates of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission itself, as well as those arising from the World Population Plan of Action and the Latin American Meetings on the same subject.

5. These points would fully justify the need for an appropriate integration of the work done by the Secretariat through its extended programme in matters of population and development, with the training, research and advisory activities that CELADE has been specifically fulfilling. In this way a clearer definition of objectives and programmes would be achieved, as well as greater utilization of available human financial resources.

6. The integration of functions and programmes would also respond to the position adopted by UNFPA re-providing financing to unified programmes of regional activities in population matters.

7. The institutional and operational régime finally adopted for CELADE should preserve its own identity, by reason of its specific functions, the institutional links created in the past with national and international organizations, and the efficiency and operational flexibility that were expressly recognized by ECLA at its Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sessions, by the Evaluation Mission sent by UNDP in early 1974, by the Latin American Meeting Preparatory to the World Population Conference (San José, April 1974), and by the CELADE Governing Council itself (5th, 6th and 7th Meetings).

8. An institutional structure should likewise be set up covering financial and administrative conditions to ensure continued operation for the development of action programmes of long duration and regional scope, in order to face the new and broad expectations of activities in population matters stemming from recent pronouncements and statements from Governments and from international and regional co-operation initiatives.

9. An institutional organization based on the principles outlined in paragraphs 5, 6, 7 and 8 above, would allow incorporating to the ECLA system a technical instrument capable of developing training, research, information and advisory activities in population matters, according to work programmes approved by the Commission; it would facilitate co-ordination in Latin America with work programmes of the United Nations and other international organizations, and in its own field it would act as advisory body to the Executive Secretariat on matters connected with population policies.
10. The new institutional régime of CELADE should take into consideration the following basic guidelines, while bearing in mind the points made and comments given in preceding paragraphs.
11. It is advisable to grant CELADE financial and operational autonomy, in keeping with the new structure proposed and the administrative regulations of the United Nations. Under this principle the following should be foreseen: (a) a separate budget reserved exclusively to CELADE activities; (b) a Director-General with the general faculties described below, and (c) a Committee composed of representatives of the Governments, to direct and evaluate CELADE activities.
12. The functions of this Committee would be to direct CELADE activities under the work programmes and instructions issued by ECLA; to examine CELADE activity reports, work programmes and preliminary budgets, and submit them with their recommendations to the Commission through the Executive Secretary, and act as consultative organ of the Executive Secretary in everything connected with CELADE activities.
13. CELADE operations will be conducted by a Director-General who will account to the ECLA Executive Secretary and whose appointment will be made according to the procedure to be established by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
14. The nature of the functions of the Director of the Centre and the responsibilities involved in them require the appointment of a person with scientific background and experience in the fields of

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action of the Centre, thus granting him a solid capability for intellectual direction and organization. Furthermore, he should possess a well-grounded knowledge of the region and enjoy high prestige throughout it, which will facilitate support from countries and other institutions.

15. The Director-General would be responsible for planning and directing the academic research, information and technical assistance activities in accordance with the decisions of the Commission and the Committee; supervising the management of the Centre, and establishing and maintaining relations with national and international institutions in areas of mutual interest, for which he may enter into any agreements or arrangements necessary for the purpose, in the understanding that those involving governmental agencies must be undertaken with the participation of or previous authorization from the ECLA Executive Secretary.

16. For its new institutional organization CELADE would employ personnel composed mainly of the international and local staff with whom it currently operates; the same would apply to existing equipment, vehicles, facilities, files, libraries and other elements and working materials.

17. The CELADE Director-General in consultation with the ECLA Executive Secretary would draw up a plan for reorganizing the budgets and personnel attached to projects and work plans of both programmes under way at the time of integration.^{2/}

18. Independently of the more or less permanent arrangements contemplated under item 17, the ECLA Executive Secretary, as he

^{2/} Application of this measure would involve transference of a certain number of expert posts between current budgets of different projects, under the necessary authorization from the organization providing the respective funds. A possible alternative that should be examined is the formation of "joint units" to develop common programmes, in which case the posts involved would be retained in the budgets of the respective participating institutions.

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sees fit, will call for co-ordinated tasks to be undertaken by CELADE and the different Divisions of ECLA.

19. To ensure continuity of CELADE operations it would be advisable for the basic core of the staff - those in charge of main direction and management responsibilities - to be financed from funds from the regular budget of the United Nations.

20. UNFPA, through an assistance project, would provide the necessary funds to cover infrastructure expenditures and permanent substantive programmes of training, research, information and direct assistance to countries. UNDP and other sources outside the United Nations would provide resources for specific projects and to supplement programmes of a permanent nature.

21. A request should be addressed to the UNDP Administrative Council and to the Executive Director of UNFPA, to the effect that the ECLA Executive Secretary, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, be appointed executing agent of projects involving financing support from UNFPA to CELADE.

22. In accordance with the procedures that would be established by the Commission, it would devolve upon the ECLA Executive Secretary or the Director-General of CELADE acting as his delegate, to obtain from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and other United Nations bodies the financial resources required for CELADE operation, as well as to accept, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, such contributions from governments, international organizations, foundations and public and private institutions as he and the Director of the Centre find appropriate for financing CELADE activities.

23. The Executive Secretary would submit to the Commission the reports, work programmes and budgets examined by the Committee, take care that the CELADE Director-General fulfill the directives issued by the Commission and the CELADE Committee, and take steps to ensure effective co-ordination between CELADE activities and those of the ECLA Secretariat in the field of population.

24. A recommendation should be addressed to the UNDP Administrative Council and the UNFPA Executive Director to the effect that financial support be granted to CELADE activities over a period of five years starting in 1976, based on contributions made by the Fund for 1974 and 1975 and their future projection.

INSTITUTIONAL RESTRUCTURING OF THE LATIN AMERICAN
DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE (CELADE)

Special report of the Government Representatives of
the Governing Council of CELADE

Mexico City, 28 June 1974

74-8-1603

A. Need to renew the institutional status of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE)

The Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) is the United Nations regional agency which specializes in study, teaching and technical assistance in population matters in Latin America. Nearly all the countries of the region have benefited from its services, which include the provision of training for their technical experts, research into population problems, the issue of demographic analyses and other publications, and the provision of advisory services. It may be said without fear of contradiction that those responsible for population matters in the Latin American countries, especially in the public sector, consider CELADE to be indispensable for their work.

However, although the Centre has gradually been building up these functions for sixteen years, it still lacks stable and permanent status, and its last temporary mandate has now expired. There is therefore an urgent need for the Governments of the region, through the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), to define its institutional status and give it stability and permanence.

Since its creation in 1957, CELADE has functioned under different administrative formulas within the operational structure of the United Nations. It began as a regional technical assistance project set up under an agreement between the Government of Chile and the United Nations for an initial period of four years, which was twice extended. As from 1966 it basically became a regional project of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with the co-operation of thirteen countries of the region, and was governed by a Plan of Operations which terminated on 30 April 1974.

In addition to the contributions from the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance and UNDP, a relatively large share of CELADE's activities was financed by contributions from various non-governmental agencies and, over the last three years, by increasingly large contributions from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

When the financial support from UNDP came to an end on 30 April 1974, UNFPA came to constitute the main source of resources for the 1974 budget, and the same situation is expected in 1975.

At its Seventh Meeting (San José, Costa Rica, 22-23 April 1974), the Governing Council of CELADE, at the suggestion of the representatives of Governments, agreed to present the Economic Commission for Latin America with a request that CELADE should become part of the ECLA system, as the Centre responsible for teaching, research and technical assistance in population matters.

This proposal took the following facts into account:

1. At the Latin American Preparatory Meeting for the World Population Conference, emphasis was placed on the growing need for research and training in population activities in Latin America, the interest of Governments in developing such activities, and the approval which the work of CELADE deserved from those Governments.

2. At its fourteenth session, ECLA declared CELADE to be "an autonomous agency under the aegis of the Commission" and requested it to continue to extend and improve its activities to complement those being carried out by the ECLA Secretariat. This position was ratified at the fifteenth session with the recognition of the need for the continuation of CELADE's activities in demographic research and training as an essential complement to the secretariat's programme.

3. In March 1973 a United Nations evaluation mission stated in its report that there was at the present time no other institution in the United Nations or in the countries with the facilities and the qualified personnel required to assume responsibilities in the areas covered by CELADE.

4. On 30 April 1974 the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) direct financial assistance project, through which CELADE had been carrying out the main part of its activities, came to an end.

5. It is essential that CELADE should continue carrying out the activities which have been its responsibility in the field of population and that it should extend and strengthen them in accordance with the new orientations and increased requirements of the Governments of the region. With this in mind, it is necessary to create the institutional conditions guaranteeing continuity of functioning and financing which are required by a regional agency with a long-term plan of action aimed at carrying out a task which in many aspects should be permanent and shall be co-ordinated with the work being done by the ECLA secretariat.

In compliance with the the Resolution of the Governing Council, which is given as an annex, the government representatives on this Council have drawn up the present document in order to request Governments, through the Executive Secretary of ECLA, to take a decision on the new institutional structure of CELADE at the next meeting of the Commission, in accordance with the proposals made here.

B. The growing importance of population matters for Latin America and the increasing need for action on them by Governments.

In considering the future role which CELADE will have to carry out in the regional context as regards population matters, account should be taken of the way thinking on these matters has evolved among the Governments of Latin America and the international agencies.

In the last decade population problems have been gradually but increasingly incorporated at the level of policies and action, thus moving up from the scientific, academic and technical planes on which they had been successively and almost exclusively dealt with before. In 1965 the United Nations Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution explicitly recognizing that the rapid growth of the population in many developing countries in relation to their national income required urgent action and stating that the Organization should provide advisory and training services under action programmes on population matters to Governments which requested assistance. In its very important resolution 2211 (XXI) the General Assembly confirmed this position,

urging the development and strengthening of national and regional resources for training, research, information and advisory services in this area. In order to implement this new approach, new measures were adopted, the most important being the establishment of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). At the same time, specialized agencies (WHO, UNESCO, FAO, ILO, UNICEF) and regional organizations took up fields and programmes of activities connected with specific aspects of population matters. The range of such matters dealt with by the United Nations now extends from economic development and the quality of the environment to human rights and the status of women.

With the designation of 1974 as World Population Year (resolution 2683 (XXV)), the General Assembly has placed population-related activities among the matters of highest priority in the debate on world problems. The most important feature of the extensive programme of activities organized in order to work this year, which range from information work to assistance in implementing policies and programmes, is the holding of the World Population Conference, which is scheduled for the coming August in Bucharest.

It should be noted that this is the first government-level conference on population, and its main objective will be to consider a World Population Plan of Action.

In connexion with this latter point, the governments of the Latin American countries have taken a far-reaching step with the holding of the Latin American Preparatory Meeting for the World Population Conference (San José, Costa Rica, 15-19 April 1974). The report of this meeting states that "the most significant aspect of the debate was the demonstration of the awareness that has developed in just a few years of the importance of demographic factors as a basic element and integral part of the process of economic and social development. Even considering the differences in the population situation, the statements of the participants left no doubt that governments and national communities were devoting the utmost attention to the question on demographic growth and to various population processes within the broad context of economic and social development".

A rapid perusal of the conclusions of the meeting makes it possible to identify the basic problems of a demographic, social and economic nature which the countries of the region are facing, their inter-relations, the need to link population policies with development strategies and planning, the importance of international co-operation, and the reaffirmation of the principle of national sovereignty in the adoption of decisions on policies, goals and means.

At this Meeting, the first plenary conference of Latin American governments on population, there was a broad consensus on the growing importance of this topic for the countries of the region and the excellence of CELADE's work in this field.

C. Work carried out by CELADE since its inception.

In 1957, when CELADE was set up, knowledge of the demographic situation in the Latin American countries was very incomplete owing to the lack of proper data, studies on basic aspects of population, and trained personnel to carry them out. Although it is true that in 1950 the first modern population census at the continental level was made, the necessary conditions for analysing and putting the census data to practical use did not exist. The fact is that the utilization of these data was something that still remained to be done, except in Brazil, where it was possible thanks to the work of Giorgio Mortara.

Nor was there any training programme in methods of demographic research or on the main topics covered by this discipline. Except in a very small number of university departments of statistics and actuarial studies, centres of higher education centres did not include demographic studies in their curriculums either as an independent subject or in connexion with related subjects.

It goes without saying that there was practically no demographic research. The subject of population as yet formed no part of the concerns of social scientists, and economic planners likewise had no inkling of the importance with this subject was to have in their work only a few years later.

As then understood, CELADE's activities were to be aimed primarily at developing a teaching programme and organizing some basic lines of research in a field where everything, or nearly everything, still remained to be done. In order to carry out the first of these aims, from the very start the Centre began to give annual basic courses on demography in Santiago, Chile, aimed at training professional and technical personnel in methods of research and analysis on population data. Through these courses, technical assistance has been given to all the countries of the region over the last sixteen years. As an extension of this teaching programme, an Advanced Course was created to provide more specialized know-how on analysis and, more particularly, on demographic research. Furthermore, with a view to providing more complete training, the "Specialization" and "Research Fellows" programmes were introduced. For the first ten years of CELADE's existence the above set of programmes constituted the nucleus of its teaching activities. Later, as will be seen below, there was a considerable amount of diversification in this area, as a result of new specific demands (detailed information on teaching and training programmes may be found in Annex 2).

The first research programmes of any significant scope were on fertility and internal migration: two areas which fully justified priority on account of their complexity, their high content of social, psychological and economic interest, and their fundamental importance to basic demographic studies on the development of countries in the process of industrialization. Both programmes had a threefold aim: to contribute to the knowledge of facts and trends, of the explanatory variables and of population behaviour; to promote the institutionalization of demographic research in the participating national groups and to communicate know-how, techniques and personal experiences.

From its earliest years, CELADE devoted part of its resources to promoting the improvement and expansion of basic demographic information in Latin America - especially information from censuses, which are indispensable for population studies. This latter task acquired greater importance during the second stage of CELADE's

existence, in which two new activities were outstanding: the experimental censuses in Argentina, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Paraguay, the main objectives of which were to introduce non-traditional topics such as mortality and fertility and to try out methods of improving the quality of the information, and the demographic surveys in Guanabara (Brazil), Cauquenes (Chile), Honduras, Panama, and Peru to measure the basic parameters of demographic change (birth-rate, mortality, nuptiality and migration) in areas with inadequate statistics.

As from 1966, operating basically as a UNDP project with the support of thirteen countries of the region, and thanks to a considerable increase in its financial resources, the Centre was able to expand and diversify its activities. While maintaining the basic nucleus formed by its teaching programme, it significantly expanded its activities in four main directions: (a) training programmes at the regional and national levels in specialized fields connected with the new functions assumed by the Centre, such as the use of studies and data in economic and social planning; the evaluation of family planning programmes; computing systems as applied to the processing of census data and to demographic analysis; and studies and training in demographic research; (b) national courses on demography aimed at promoting teaching and research; (c) post-graduate programmes in university departments; and (d) promotion of the institutionalization of the teaching of demography in universities.

The growing consensus at the national and international levels regarding the relation between the growth, distribution and characteristics of the population of developing countries, and their level of living brought out the urgent need for introducing demographic variables into planning, and consequently considering them in the preparation of general government policies. CELADE assumed its responsibilities in this new situation, and directed its activities towards the technical assistance requirements of the countries. Mention may be made in this respect of the collaboration with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) in a regional

project of several years' duration and in some smaller short-term projects. In addition, several work programmes were initiated whose common feature was the linking of demographic with economic and social variables, at both micro and macro-levels of analysis, but with the emphasis on the latter. Within CELADE, these activities were undertaken and developed by the "Population and Development" and "Population Policies" units and by the Central Unit of the Programme of Social Research on Population Problems Relevant to Population Policies in Latin America (PISPAL), in which seven other Latin American social science research centres are taking part. Sociological considerations have gained an important place in the study of the demographic behaviour of the population. In this context, an important step was the initiation of the joint teaching and research programme of CELADE and the Latin American School of Sociology (ELAS) in 1971.

The growing number and coverage of family planning programmes in the countries of the region in recent years has given CELADE further new responsibilities. Its activities in this field include the development of methodologies to evaluate the efficiency of the services provided and the demographic consequences of their application, the training of personnel in these subjects, technical assistance to official programmes, and information at the regional level. It should be noted that the new trends in the activities of CELADE have not meant any neglect of its continuing collaboration in activities aimed at improving demographic statistics, but have rather stimulated and amplified it. The creation of a Data Bank containing information from the censuses and some surveys made in the region constitutes an invaluable service for researchers and other users of population data. The twice-yearly publication of a "Boletín Demográfico" (Demographic Bulletin), with revised population estimates and projections for all the Latin American countries, provides a source of consultation and an extremely valuable means of information. In addition, the CELADE computing service has given technical assistance to national statistical offices in personnel training, the organization of systems for processing census data, and occasionally the direct provision of computing services.

All these activities of CELADE have been accompanied by an increase in its publications, the most recent addition to which has been the publication of the periodical "Notas de Población" (Population Notes), which contributes to the dissemination of scientific know-how on population matters. Furthermore, CELADE's libraries in Santiago and San José may be considered to be the most complete in the region, containing as they do a valuable store of bibliographical and documentary material.

D. The future role of CELADE

Within the United Nations, any co-ordinated regional programme of population activities should take into consideration the functions which CELADE has been carrying out for more than fifteen years, those arising from the new ECLA programme, and most particularly the activities which need to be introduced in order to meet the future needs of the Latin American countries.

Although it is not possible to establish a programme of activities designed to meet the last of the above requirements without first holding detailed consultations with Governments, especially in order to establish priority areas and the assignment of resources, a series of basic functions may be defined whose implementation would be the direct responsibility of CELADE, together with another set of functions which, on account of their political implications, would come more within the competence of the Commission but which should receive technical support from CELADE through a joint programme with the ECLA secretariat.

As a whole this programme should cover the following areas of work:

I. Teaching and training at the regional and national levels, to meet various objectives and priorities according to the demands arising in different fields, such as the following:

1. Basic and advanced demography courses for population data analysts;

2. Advanced training in the application of demography to the study of economic and social problems, development planning, and the scientific basis of population policies. This would include both courses organized by CELADE and courses held in collaboration with other international agencies, universities and similar institutions;

3. Up-grading courses for teachers of demography;

4. Training aimed at specific programmes, including research seminars on population policies, human resources, internal migration and fertility; computation systems for processing demographic data; and evaluation of family planning programmes.

II. Research covering the following aspects:

1. Research aimed at the needs of economic and social planning and the formulation of population policies, in co-ordination with the Social Development Division of ECLA and mainly in the following specific fields:

(a) Analytical studies of the basic interrelations between demographic variables and economic and social variables, which are of importance for overall, regional and social sector planning. These would mainly cover:

- (i) The training, mobility and utilization of the labour force;
- (ii) The spatial distribution of the population, with emphasis on urbanization problems;
- (iii) The quality of the environment, with special reference to the major cities;
- (iv) Demographic growth and the utilization of natural resources, with emphasis on the relation with agriculture.

(b) Social studies of importance for the formulation of population policies:

- (i) The role of institutional structures and development in the formulation of population policies;
- (ii) Types of family structures and their modifications as a result of the processes of economic and social change.

(c) Studies on international migrations in relation to economic integration and population policies.

2. Development of methods for expanding, improving and analysing sources of basic demographic data, including:

- (a) Development and application of non-conventional research methods for obtaining basic demographic data;
- (b) Development, adaptation and application of methodologies for the evaluation and estimation of basic demographic data;
- (c) Development and application of methods for demographic analysis, including the preparation of population projections, at different levels of breakdown.

III. Information on demographic data and national activities in population matters, and dissemination of demographic questions and studies, the main components of which will be:

- 1. A data bank;
- 2. Bibliographic services;
- 3. Periodic publications with demographic data and population topics, and
- 4. Reports on population policies of the Governments of the region.

IV. Technical assistance to Governments and to non-governmental national programmes, including in particular:

- 1. The organization or sponsoring of regional and national courses with different objectives and levels of training;
- 2. Promotion of the institutionalization of the teaching of demography in universities;
- 3. Provision, in co-ordination with the Social Development Division of ECLA, of advisory services of a high technical level in connexion with research programmes and studies required for planning and decision-making as regards population policies;
- 4. Promotion, orientation and co-ordination of research programmes on population problems, with the participation of national centres for social studies;
- 5. Assistance to national offices and universities in the preparation of demographic teaching and research programmes and in the development of methods, techniques and procedures for collecting, processing and analysing demographic data.

E. Proposals for a new institutional structure for CELADE

To ensure the continuity of the work CELADE has been carrying out to date, the Commission should make new institutional and operational arrangements for the Centre within the system of the Commission itself. CELADE should have permanent status and its own individual identity, whatever these arrangements may be, because of its specific functions, the institutional links set up in the past, its performance in the scientific and technical field, and its identification with programmes whose very nature calls for continuity.

The specific functions of CELADE in its new institutional form will continue to be teaching, research and information in population matters, and technical assistance to Governments in these areas. These functions are provided for in the proposed scheme of future activities in Section D of this document.

Within the ECLA system, CELADE should be the ideal instrument for assuming the responsibilities and duties in population matters entrusted to it by the Governments of the region through the Commission. In its programmes of activities it will also take up the recommendations made by the Governments at the Latin American Preparatory Meeting for the World Population Conference and those of other governmental meetings to be held in the future.

It should likewise be the agency responsible, in co-ordination with the Social Development Division of the ECLA secretariat, for co-ordinating the participation of the region in the United Nations programmes of work on population matters.

The new institutional regime to be conferred on CELADE should guarantee its financial and operational autonomy and should provide for the following functions and relations.

ECLA should entrust CELADE with teaching, research, information and technical assistance activities in population matters, to be oriented in the light of the interests and priorities expressed by Member Governments. It should designate a Governing Council for CELADE having the duties indicated below and made up of representatives discharging responsibilities in the field of population for their respective Governments.

The representatives on this Governing Council should come from countries of different geographical areas and different levels of demographic evolution; the number of representatives should be small, and they should include representatives of the countries where the Centre has offices.

The duties of this Council should include directing the activities of the Centre in the matters entrusted to it; ensuring that the directives issued by ECLA are adequately reflected in those activities; considering reports on the activities, work programmes and budgets of the Centre; transmitting these to the Commission, together with its recommendations, through the Executive Secretary; and acting as a consultative body for the Executive Secretary in all matters concerned with the activities of the Centre.

The Executive Secretary of the Commission should supervise the observance by the Director of CELADE, of the guidelines established by the Commission and the Governing Council. He should also take measures to ensure effective co-ordination between the activities of CELADE and the population activities of the ECLA secretariat.

He would also be responsible for negotiations with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and other United Nations agencies in order to secure the financial resources required for carrying out the activities entrusted to CELADE, and for accepting on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations such contributions from Governments, international agencies, and public and private foundations and institutions as he and the Director of the Centre may consider appropriate for financing its activities. The Executive Secretary would place before the Commission the reports, work programmes and budgets which have been considered by the Governing Council.

The activities and operations of the Centre will be run by a Director, answerable to the Executive Secretary of ECLA, who will be appointed in accordance with procedures to be determined by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The nature of the duties of the Director of the Centre and the responsibilities which they involve require the appointment of a person possessing the scientific experience and training in the Centre's fields of activities which will give him a sound capacity for management of both the intellectual and organizational aspects of its work. He should also have a thorough knowledge of the region as well as considerable prestige within it, so as to win the support of the countries and the other institutions.

The Director's duties will include planning and directing the teaching, research information and technical assistance programmes in accordance with the decisions of the Commission and the Governing Council, directing the running of the Centre, and establishing and maintaining relations with national and international institutions in areas of mutual interest, for which purpose he will be authorized to make the necessary agreements or arrangements, on the understanding that the agreements with government agencies must be made through the Executive Secretary of ECLA or with his prior approval.

For the permanence and stability of the Centre, the basic nucleus of staff in key direction and administration functions should be financed with funds from the regular budget of the United Nations. In addition, in order to ensure the financing of the Centre's activities, it will be necessary to obtain substantial assistance from UNFPA, plus other contributions for specific projects from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and sources outside the United Nations.

The Commission should determine the procedures to be followed in order to acquire the funds necessary for financing the Centre, together with the system for administrating them.

The Commission should determine the procedures for making the necessary arrangements with UNDP, UNFPA and the United Nations in order to bring the staff, equipment, installations and files, libraries and all other assets of CELADE under the new system on the date on which the proposed institutional arrangements officially come into force.

F. Conclusion

In this document the representatives of Latin American Governments on the Governing Council of CELADE have endeavoured to set forth the circumstances and the considerations which make it desirable to give CELADE permanent status, now that the provisional and temporary system under which it has been operating has come to an end. The growing attention which the Governments of Latin America have been giving to the demographic trends of their populations and the determining factors and effects of these, together with their relations with economic and social change, make it obvious that there is a need to continue and intensify at the regional level the work of training, research, information and technical assistance in population matters which CELADE has been carrying out at a level of excellence widely recognized by the majority of Latin American Governments.

A new system has been studied and put forward, whereby CELADE would become part of the ECLA system, thus guaranteeing it the permanence, stability and autonomy which it will need in order to carry out efficiently the extensive programme set out in the present document.

Through the Executive Secretary of ECLA, the undersigned urge the Latin American governments which elected them as their representatives on the Governing Council of the Centre to confer upon CELADE, through the Economic Commission for Latin America, the institutional status recommended in the present document.

Mexico City, 28 June 1974

9. That as this Council has already stated in its resolution CD 4/2, it is necessary to devote special care to conserving the autonomy and flexibility with which CELADE has been operating, since these qualities, by giving it operational flexibility, have enabled it to carry out its work programme with the efficiency which has frequently been recognized by the Council;

10. That when making changes in the institutional structure of CELADE it is important to conserve the specific functions of teaching, research, and assistance in both fields to the countries of the region, since these functions were assigned to it from the beginning and ratified in successive recommendations by the Governing Council of UNDP, by ECLA, and by the present Governing Council;

On the motion of the representatives of the Governments:

1. Requests the Economic Commission for Latin America to arrange for CELADE to form part of the ECLA system, as the centre responsible for teaching and research on population matters and technical assistance in these fields;

2. Designates a group of members of the Governing Council, made up of representatives of the Governments, to prepare a document describing the new institutional arrangements proposed for CELADE and defining the functions that it should continue to carry out in the future, as consistent with the recommendations formulated by the Council and those resulting from the Latin American Preparatory Meeting for the World Population Conference. It is desirable that this document be submitted directly by the Council for consideration by the signatory countries of the Plan of Operations, not later than 30 June 1974;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECLA to consult the other Governments of the region on this point;

4. Decides that for the preparation of the document mentioned in paragraph 2, the group designated shall take into account the following basic considerations:

- (a) CELADE should be a permanent institution with its own individual identity.
- (b) Its specific functions will continue to be teaching, research and technical assistance to Governments in the field of population.
- (c) It should conserve its autonomy and operational flexibility under such new institutional system as may be adopted.

- (d) CELADE should be the appropriate instrument within ECLA for carrying out the recommendations on these matters made by governments at the Latin American Preparatory Meeting for the World Population Conference and at other meetings to be held in the future on this subject, as well as such other recommendations as ECLA may expressly make to it.
- (e) CELADE will also be the centre - in the areas of its competence - through which the region's participation in the work plans of the United Nations on population matters will take place.
- (f) In carrying out the activities expressly assigned to it as part of its new institutional system, CELADE will strive for appropriate co-ordination of its work with that of other United Nations agencies having responsibilities in the field of population in the region.
- (g) Machinery will be established to link up the interests of governments with the work programme of CELADE through a Governing Council elected by the Economic Commission for Latin America. This Council will have the following functions:
 - (i) To act as an agency to orient CELADE's activities in the matters entrusted to it;
 - (ii) To serve as a consultative organ for the Executive Secretary of ECLA in everything that concerns the activities of CELADE;
 - (iii) To review and approve the work programme of the Centre.

5. Requests the United Nations Fund for Population Activities - while the consultations and negotiations required to establish the new institutional system for CELADE are in progress - to continue to give its financial support at least at the level agreed upon for 1974, so as to ensure that CELADE may continue its activities without interruption.

6. Also requests the agencies outside the United Nations system which have been collaborating in the financing of CELADE to continue to give it their support for the same purpose.

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Annex 2

MAIN TEACHING AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES OF CELADE IN
THE FIELD OF DEMOGRAPHY DURING
THE PERIOD 1958-1974

Table 1

REGULAR TEACHING PROGRAMME: PARTICIPANTS BY COURSES
AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 1958-1974 a/

Country of origin	Courses			
	Basic Course	Advanced Course	Speciali- zation Course	Research fellows
<u>All countries</u>	<u>301</u>	<u>92 b/</u>	<u>21 c/</u>	<u>18</u>
Argentina	29	19	7	1
Bolivia	9	2	-	2
Brazil	16	5	1	1
Colombia	28	5	1	1
Costa Rica	11	3	1	1
Cuba	10	7	2	-
Chile	40	14	4	1
Ecuador	14	2	-	1
El Salvador	13	1	-	1 <u>d/</u>
Guatemala	8	2	-	3
Haiti	10	2	-	-
Honduras	10	1	-	-
Mexico	18	4	1	5 <u>e/</u>
Nicaragua	6	1	-	-
Panama	13	4	2	1
Paraguay	12	4	-	-
Peru	22	6	1	-
Puerto Rico	3	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	8	2	-	-
Uruguay	7	3	1	-
Venezuela	14	5	-	-

a/ Up to 30 June 1974.

b/ These students are also included among the participants in the Basic Course, with the exception of six who came directly from national intensive courses and one with adequate earlier training.

c/ These students are also included among the participants in the Advanced Course.

d/ Previously attended the Basic Course.

e/ Two of these students previously attended the Basic Course.

Table 2
NATIONAL AND REGIONAL INTENSIVE DEMOGRAPHY COURSES, BY COUNTRY, YEAR, SPONSORING
INSTITUTION, NUMBER OF STUDENTS, DURATION AND TEACHING HOURS

Country and City		Year	Sponsoring Institution	Number of students	Duration (in weeks)	Teaching hours	
						Total	Responsibility of CELADE
Guatemala	Guatemala	1967	Universidad Nacional	20	3	69	69
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	1968	Universidad Nacional	20	3	69	69
Nicaragua	Managua	1968	Universidad Nacional	23	5	95	95
El Salvador	San Salvador	1968	Universidad Nacional	22	6	109	109
Argentina	Córdoba	1968	Universidad Nacional de Córdoba	22	14	214	214
Venezuela	Maracaibo	1969	Universidad del Zulia	15	15	235	235
Guatemala	Guatemala	1969	Universidad Nacional	26	6	120	120
Panama	Panama City	1969	Contraloría General de la República	24	6	120	120
Argentina	Córdoba	1970	Universidad Nacional de Córdoba	13	19	380	380
Costa Rica	San José a/	1970	CELADE-San José	25	16	400	400
Costa Rica	San José a/	1971	CELADE-San José	22	16	516	516
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	1971	Pontificia Universidad Católica	23	18	448	340
Cuba	Havana	1971	Universidad de La Habana	22	13	400	330
Cuba	Santiago de Cuba	1972	Universidad de Oriente	20	13	400	282
Venezuela	Maracaibo	1973	Universidad de Zulia	22	13	390	95
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	1973	Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo	21	13	386	234
Argentina	La Plata	1973	Universidad Nacional de La Plata	18	14	342	114
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	1973	Pontificia Universidad Católica	19	13	400	116
Mexico	Mexico City	1974	Dirección de Estadística y Censos and El Colegio de México	19	14	401	110

a/ For the countries of Central America and the Caribbean.

Table 3
SPECIAL COURSES AND TRAINING SEMINARS, a/ 1958-1974 b/

I. Special courses and training seminars: Place, date, duration, and number of participants

Seminars and courses	Place	Date	Duration (in months)	Number of participants
(a) Central American Basic Training Course in Demography and Sex Education	San José (Costa Rica)	6 April-9 May 1970	1	21
(b) Seminar on Methods of Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes (SEMEV I)	Santiago (Chile)	18 May-12 June 1970	1	39
(c) First Seminar on Census Tabulation Systems (CENTS)	Santiago (Chile)	7 September-16 October 1970	1 1/2	14
(d) Second Central American Basic Training Course in Demography and Sex Education	San José (Costa Rica)	January-February 1971	1	21
(e) Second Seminar on Census Tabulation Systems (CENTS)	San José (Costa Rica)	10 May-28 June 1971	1 1/2	27
(f) Seminar on Methods for Measuring Demographic Variables (Fertility and Mortality)	San José (Costa Rica)	6-25 September 1971	1	11
(g) Seminar on Methods of Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes (SEMEV II)	Santiago (Chile)	11 October-19 November 1971	1	36
(h) First Seminar on Fertility Research and Training (SIEF)	Santiago (Chile)	September-February 1972	6	2
(i) Second Seminar on Fertility Research and Training (SIEF)	Santiago (Chile)	March-August 1973	6	5
(j) Second Course on Computer Programming as Applied to Statistics and Demography	Santiago (Chile)	3 September-30 November 1973	3	23
(k) Course on Bio-social Research Techniques	San José (Costa Rica)	29 October-21 December 1973	2	22
(l) Third Seminar on Fertility Research and Training (SIEF)	Santiago (Chile)	March-August 1974	6	4

Table 3 (conclusion)

II. Special courses and training seminars: country of origin of participants

Country of origin	All the special courses and seminars	Central American Basic Training Course in Demography and Sex Education	Seminar on Methods of Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes (SEMEV I)	First Seminar on Census Tabulation Systems (CENTS)	Second Central American Basic Training Course in Demography and Sex Education	Second Seminar on Census Tabulation Systems (CENTS)	Seminar on Methods for Measuring Demographic Variables	Seminar on Methods of Evaluation of Family Planning Programmes (SEMEV II)	First Seminar on Fertility Research and Training (SIEF)	Second Seminar on Fertility Research and Training (SIEF)	Course in Computer Programming as Applied to Statistics and Demography	Course on Bio-social Research Techniques	Third Seminar on Fertility Research and Training (SIEF)
All countries	224 a/	21	22	14	21 b/	27	10	26	2	5	23	22	4
Argentina	5		1					1			3		
Brazil	9		3				2	1		1		2	
Colombia	13		3	2				7				1	
Costa Rica	21	5	3			5	2	3		1		2	
Cuba	2											2	
Chile	19		6	2		1					5	2	3
Ecuador	12		2	2				3			4	1	
El Salvador	12	2	2	1		5		1			1		
Guatemala	11		1	1		1	1	2	1		3	1	
Haiti	1											1	
Honduras	17	4	2			3		4			3	1	
Jamaica	2						2						
Mexico	12		1	1			1	1	1	1		6	
Nicaragua	13	4	3	1		3		2					
Panama	16	6	2			2		3			1	1	1
Paraguay	7		1			1		3			2		
Peru	10		3	2		1		2		2			
Puerto Rico	1		1										
Dominican Republic	9		2			4	1	2					
Uruguay	4		2	1							1		
Venezuela	6		1			1	1	1				2	
Netherlands	1			1									

a/ Including 21 students from Central American countries, not specified by country.

b/ From Central American countries.